Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 61 of Vol. V.] FRIDAY, February 21, 1794. [Whole No. 519.]

Philosophical Lectures,
By J. M. RAY.

FROM Edinburgh, lately from Paris, teacher of Hebrew, &c. languages, author of Comprehensive View of Philological, Political, and Theological Systems, from the creation of the world to the present time, &c. He will begin this second course of Lectures February 27th, at 6 o'clock in the evening, in the Friends' grammar school room, 4th street, and will finish it in a month.—The idea of it was suggested by some Ladies for the improvement of the sex—but it is calculated for both sexes (of any age above childhood) whereby they will discover a new world in nature, concealed from others as a fine country is from travellers in the night, and as the light, and the appearance of nature is from the blind; this will be a new scene of enjoyment and delight, as that of seeing is to one born blind, and will teach them to acquire the proper use of their faculties, as a child does that of his limbs by learning to walk:—this will elevate them to a Philosophical region of sublime enjoyments and rational pleasures, as much superior to the pleasures and amusements of others as a man is to a child in stature, and which will endure the shock of adversity, and not forsake them like others, in affliction and old age; as the use and end of all real knowledge is practice and happiness, this course will tend to promote personal happiness, and fit for the duties of society, one part of it will be on the preservation of health of body and serenity of mind, without which riches can afford no enjoyment: those who observed the author's regimen, escaped the Pestilential disease in the house were others died of it. To begin with an introductory Lecture on the great benefits of Philosophy to human life.

Feb. 19. 3t.

FOR SALE,
By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118,
Market-Street,

An Essay on Slavery:

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals, industry,* and the *peace of society.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*: that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust.*

PRICE 25 Cents.

February 15. dtf

Dally's Hotel.
GIFFORD DALLY,

Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-House of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street,* between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the House formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furnished himself with the best of LIQUORS, and will furnish a TABLE for Parties, with the best provisions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the shortest notice. From his long experience in this line of business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant House,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

☞ *As the Editor has repeatedly been subjected to postage on the Letters of persons, who have in that way applied to purchase the Fount of Long Primer which he has for sale—those who wish to buy those types, are informed that the price is twenty cents per pound, cash—to be paid at their delivery—the fount weighs about 250lb.*

☞ *Proposals having been published last autumn, for continuing the Gazette of the United States as an half weekly paper, in conjunction with a daily paper, frequent applications (postage unpaid) are made by persons at a distance for the former—but as the terms proposed on that occasion were not complied with, the plan of an half weekly paper is relinquished.*

Stock Brokers Office,
No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1794.

PROPOSALS

For printing by Subscription,
A Work, to be entitled,
THE FIRST VOLUME OF

Pennsylvania State Trials.

THE want of sufficient information of the State trials of Great-Britain in the early periods of that government is now lamented: Hitherto there hath been but one trial in the state of Pennsylvania on impeachment;—and here also it is to be regretted, that, being neglected at the time, the public are now left without sufficient information on the subject of that trial, it is however in this work designed to rescue what can be collected thereof from sources of indisputable authority, so that the same shall be preserved from oblivion.

Another impeachment and the second is now depending. An officer is charged by the late House of Representatives, who hath for many years been largely confided in by this state, and hath long been at the head of the financial department of the same, and it imports the citizens to know his conduct, and the circumstances which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to state the facts, as they may be brought forward, and to lay all the evidence and papers before the public.—With this view—

The following Terms are respectfully submitted to the Public:

I. The Work shall be printed in octavo, with a good type, on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers at the respective places where the subscriptions are taken in, as soon as the work shall be compleated.

II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to the length of the present trial, the size of the volume cannot be ascertained at this time—But the price shall not exceed that of some of the latest publications in this city.

III. It will contain all the preliminaries and incidental circumstances that may occur during the trial of John Nicholson, Esquire, Comptroller-General of this commonwealth, with the arguments of counsel on both sides, together with the articles of impeachment, and the pleas and replications at large, the several resolutions of the two branches of the state Legislature, respecting this impeachment, and the final decision of the SENATE respecting that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be collected from authentic documents, of the impeachment, trial, and acquital of the late Francis Hopkinson, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania, during the late war, never before published.

No money will be required before the delivery of the book.

Subscriptions will be received by Francis Bailey, No. 116, High-street; Wrigley and Berriman, No. 149, Chesnut-street, and by the different booksellers in this city; Jacob Bailey, Lancaster; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and by the Editor.

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-subscribers. Feb. 18. taw f

City Commissioners Office,
January 30, 1794.

IN pursuance of a Resolve of the Common Council, dated the 20th day of January, 1794, for dividing the City into five Districts, by lines drawn East and West, whereof each of the City Commissioners is to take the superintendance of one of the said Districts, and to be accountable for the cleansing, good order and regularity of the same.

The Commissioners have accordingly made the following arrangement for the present:

District the 1st. Nathan Boys, to have the charge of that part of the streets, lanes and alleys from Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street.

District the 2d. Hugh Roberts, from the north side of Spruce-street to the north side of Walnut street.

District the 3d. Joseph Claypoole, from the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street.

District the 4th. William Moulder, from the north side of High, to the north side of Mulberry street

District the 5th. Nicholas Hicks, from the north side of Mulberry, to the north side of Vine street.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN MEASE, *Clerk.*

N B. The carriage way in Market-street, is under the charge of the Commissioners generally, for the present, the foot-ways on the north and south sides thereof, are connected with the adjoining Districts respectively.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

In all discussions where the passions are engaged, those who anxiously seek a particular and favorite object, are too ready to ascribe to their opponents motives less virtuous than those by which they are themselves influenced. And yet, little reflection is requisite to convince us of the folly of such conduct. Each party being fixed in a certain opinion, it is as much the right of one side to retort the suspicion, as it is that of the other to suggest it. Such mutual recriminations neither convince nor throw light on the subject in contest. It leaves the question where we found it. If Peter thinks we are bound to support France in the present war, and Robert thinks otherwise, does it follow that Peter is bribed by the French Minister, and Robert by the British? And will such a charge, made by the one and retorted by the other, settle the question? Peter should make good his opinion by reasonings, which if they do not convert Robert, would at least convince the public, that he was right, and Robert wrong: Robert has the same right to support his opinion and to adduce the arguments which he deems calculated to produce that effect. If they do not produce the effect on each other, they at any rate enable the public to form a proper opinion.

If one citizen of a free country believes that his nation has been insulted by a foreign nation; that it is necessary to wage war against that nation to vindicate the honor of his country, and that there is a certainty of success: Is it not permitted to another citizen, without being subject to the charge of foreign influence, to shew that the insult has not been received, that if it had been received, negociation should first be attempted; that even if negociation has failed, it may be more expedient for the present to endure it, than to hazard the calamities of war. If any citizen entertains these sentiments, is he not bound in duty, as well as justified, in declaring them? If he considers war as the greatest of misfortunes to his country, and that with a little prudence and moderation, it may be avoided—would he act the part of a good citizen, were to suffer the fear of unpopularity to swerve him from his duty? If those who are eager for war, should overrate the strength of this country, and underate that of the enemy, is it criminal to shew, that tho' stronger in some respects, we are weaker in others, that a contest even if successful must be injurious, and that the object desired is more likely to be attained by peace than war? When Britain, in the days of her pride, attempted to subjugate the colonies, those patriots who stood forth and exclaimed against the folly of the attempt, who urged the strength of America for self-defence, and the impotency of the British arms and navy against us, Burke, Barre, Shelburne, Fox and Chatham, were stigmatised by the war party, as enemies to the British glory; we however considered them as Britain's truest friends; and yet they extolled the resources of this country, and depreciated those of their own.

Had their counsel been pursued, Britain 'tis probable would not have lost what was called the brightest jewel in the British crown. But the advocates for war, by inflaming the passions, pride, and prejudices of the people, bore down all the opposition which was made by the virtuous patriots of those days, and plunged their country into calamities, which bro't upon the ministry the execration of that nation.

Thus, tho' we are strong for self-defence, yet if we should embark in the present war, expose our commerce to the fleets and cruisers which cover the ocean—and our sea-ports to be laid in ashes—our revenues to be annihilated—and our credit destroyed, or supported with difficulty by recourse to a land tax. The calamities which will inevitably follow, will excite the just indignation of the people against the authors of them, while those who, even at the expence of our pride and national vanity, unavailingly endeavoured to stem the torrent, will be regarded as the genuine patriots and true friends of their country.

These sentiments have been drawn from me by a perusal of the repeated abuse in one of your city papers against those who are *advocates for peace* and whom I call my country's best friends. I have suffered enough by one war; I am now just getting my farm in order, and I am not disposed to see, in my old age, my family beggared.

A FARMER.

BOSTON, February 8.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Constitutional Society, held at Boston, on Thursday the 6th Feb. 1794.

The Resolutions of the Democratic Society of Philadelphia, under the date of the 9th of January, 1794, were read, and deliberately considered, whereupon—

Resolved unanimously, That this Society highly approve the sentiments and principles therein contained.

A true copy—Attest,
Samuel Hewes, Rec. Sec.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.

Saturday last was a very noble day of trade in this city; on a moderate estimate, it is presumed, the purchases and sales of produce and merchandize exceeded 53,000 dollars. Of the article of wheat, between 25 and 30,000 bushels were brought to this market—a quantity far exceeding the receipts of any one day since the settlement of this country. The price of wheat rose during the day, from 7s. 7d. 7s. 9d. to 8s. or the highest price between this and 1st March. This last mode of purchase is truly novel, and must be convincing to the farmer that the merchants of this city are too independent to form combinations.

The prospect of abundance of MAPLE SUGAR being made the present season, is said to be very flattering. In the western counties, this article is already becoming one of their principal remittances. In several of which it is brought to very great perfection, particularly in Otsego, where it receives that degree of patronage which is due to so important a branch of our manufactures.

We are assured, that upwards of 500 head of cattle have been disposed of the last season, by the citizens of Otsego county, and driven to different markets; besides the beef put up for their own consumption.

Foreign Intelligence.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 10.

Prince Cobourg arrived here on Saturday last, went to court in an hour after his arrival, and in the evening shewed himself at the theatre, when the whole house resounded his name in bursts of applause. The arch duke Charles, who was present, was highly affected by these marks of love for the General, and loudly joined in the general voice.—This prince, on his part, moved even to tears, rose, made a low bow to the arch duke, then turning to the audience, exclaimed, "Long Live the Emperor! Long live the arch duke!" The performance was delayed half an hour by the general joy.

The next morning he received ceremonial visits from the government and the states. He exhorted the latter to act with all possible zeal, that the formidable armies on the frontiers might, during the winter, be well supplied. He conjured them, in the name of the general welfare, to put an end to all discord with the executive government, and most solemnly assured them, that then the Netherlands would be perfectly secure from the foe.

A grand Council of War was held yesterday, at which the Arch-Duke, the

old miniſter, Marſhal Bender, and two other generals were preſent; and in the evening various meſſengers were diſpatched to Vienna, Berlin, Ghent, and Namur. This morning the Council ſits again, and the departure of Prince Cobourg for head quarters, at Mons, is fixed for this evening; his preſence being more neceſſary there than here.

The young Count Buckhoby, a Pruſſian officer, arrived here theday before yeſterday, bringing the important news of the victories gained by the duke of Brunſwick over the French, for three ſucceſſive days, namely, the 28th 29th and 30th. The battle of the 30th was the moſt bloody. About five in the morning, the French, 16,000 ſtrong, attacked near Erlenbach, the right wing of the Duke, which conſiſted of four battalions of Saxons, the Pruſſian regiments of Hohenlohe and Brunſwick, and ſome Saxon cavalry, with unexempled fury; ſo that, after a combat of four hours, and having ſuffered great loſs, the Saxons retired in diſorder. Informed of this, the duke ſent General Kalkreuth, with eight battalions of foot, and ſix ſquadron of horſe, to their aid. The regiment of Hohenlohe began the attack with the bayonet, and both parties fought furiouſly till ſix o'clock in the evening. At length the left wing of the enemy was not only repulſed, but totally defeated by Gen. Kalkreuth, and forced, towards midnight, to fly five leagues before Lautern: 7,000 of the French remained dead on the field; 2,000 priſoners, 15 cannon, and 75 caiſſons were taken. This victory, though ſignal, was dearly purchaſed by the allies. More than 5000 men were ſlaughtered; the Saxons ſuffered greatly; the regiments of Hohenlohe and Brunſwick alone, had 1240 men killed; and a battalion of Saxons was entirely cut to pieces: Gen. Kalkreuth was mortally wounded, and 53 officers were killed, among whom was the brave Adjutant General of the duke of Brunſwick, Major Hirchfield, who fell by a cannon ball while receiving orders.

Next day the duke attacked the French in turn, between Lautern and Landſtuhl, and after a dreadful carnage, the French again retired with the loſs of 3000 killed, and as many wounded and taken. Among the former, where the two French Generals Picheru and Horſt. The loſs of the Pruſſians, who purſued with 16 ſquadron of horſe, as far as Saarbruck, amounted to 1850 killed, 2000 wounded, and ſome hundreds miſſing or taken.

I have juſt received a letter from Haguenau, dated the 3d inſtant, containing an account of the dreadful and unexampled carnage, which has taken place ſince the 28th, on the Rhine. The French it is affirmed, have loſt in the different actions, nearly 18,000 men killed, as many wounded, and 4000 taken priſoners. The loſs of the combined troops was little leſs, and may certainly be ſaid to amount to 16,000 men killed, and wounded. Among the former 138 officers, Saxon, Pruſſian, and Imperial, and 272 wounded, three of whom were generals. It further affirms, that on the firſt of this month the French attacked all the Auſtrian poſts, from Wangenau to Haguenau, Brumpt and Hochfelden; that the Imperialiſts had vigorouſly repulſed them; that they returned to the attack next day, but that after a moſt bloody action, they were again driven almoſt under the walls of Straſbourgh. The Auſtrian General count Keglevitch, by birth a Hungarian, and 23 other officers were killed. Our loſs in theſe two actions amounts to 1500 men killed, and about as many wounded. The loſs of the French is eſtimated by Gen. Wurmſer, at 5000 killed wounded and taken.

Prince Cobourg, on reading the account of theſe ſlaughters, ſaid to his royal highneſs, "our victories are dearly purchaſed, my Lord, but theſe battles were inevitable to preſerve the poſitions neceſſary for the combined army during the winter."

The 25,000 men arrived in Franconia, that were to have joined the army of the Netherlands, have received orders to join that of the Rhine, which cannot but be dreadfully ſhattered; 16,000 Pruſſians alſo have within theſe few days marched from Weſel to Treves, in order to reinforce the duke of Brunſwick. The duke de Bourbon, who commanded the corps of emigrants in the action of the 2d near Haguenau, was wounded in the arm, and Gen. Wurmſer expoſed himſelf ſo far, that he was almoſt ſurrounded by a ſquadron of the enemy, but was afterwards relieved by the huſſars of Erdody.

Yeſterday after dinner, Prince Cobourg viſited the hoſpitals of Bruſſels, and was not only diſſatisfied, but ſo very angry, that he put Captain Schoenfeld, who had the direction of one in which was 1800 of the wounded, under arreſt, with three other officers. He inſtantly ordered the Surgeon Majors to preſent him a plan within 24 hours, for the better treatment of theſe poor victims, and exhorted the ſtates to pay attention to the dreadful miſery of theſe brave defenders of their country. The negligence in the hoſpitals is ſo great, that it ſhocks humanity; 50 or ſixty die daily for want of proper care —the wounded are ſcarcely dreſſed once a week. They lie in garrets and in the paſſages, on a little ſtraw, covered with rags. In a word, their ſituation is dreadful.

Yeſterday a convoy of French priſoners all wounded, arrived here, and were this morning tranſported to Louvain.—They were followed by another of thirty-five waggon load of wounded Auſtrians, coming from before Givet, where the garriſon of that fortreſs, 2000 ſtrong, made a ſally on the 3d, and attacked the right wing of Gen. Beaulieu, but after an action of 4 hours, were driven with conſiderable loſs under the walls of the fortreſs.

The Wurmſer huſſars and the Carneville legion performed wonders here, and bro't off ſixty priſoners. We had ſixty killed, and 120 wounded, all light troops.

I am this moment told that the departure of Prince Cobourg is deferred, in order to wait for the arrival of his royal highneſs the duke of York, and General Beaulieu, who are expected to-morrow, to be preſent at a third conference relative to operations which they are to undertake during the winter.

Imperial Head-Quarters at Haguenau, December 1.

This day the French gave us a moſt furious battle; and the attacks were every where moſt vigorouſly conductrd.

The conflict laſted from day-break till late at night, when the enemy were ultimately turned and repulſed.

Dec. 2—8 o'clock in the evening.

Yeſterday and this day, bloody actions have been fought. The patriots did all they could to break through, but they were obliged to retreat with the loſs of 7 pieces of cannon. General Count Keglevich was carried off by a cannon ball, and the duke of Bourbon received a wound in his hand with the ſtroke of a ſabre.

VIENNA, Nov. 23.

The report which prevailed, that the Pruſſians were going to take up their winter-quarters in the countries of Anſpach and Bareuth, is void of foundation, as they will, on the contrary, remain with our army on the Rhine, which will now conſiſt of 54,000 men.

The famous Dr. Meſmer has been arreſted, and his papers ſealed up; it is ſuppoſed he held a correſpondence with the Jacobins.

MANHEIM, Nov. 28.

All the Dutchy of Deux-Ponts is cleared of the French.

PARIS, November 28.

It was generally imagined that Madame du Barry was arreſted for the purpoſe of making her give an account of her fortune, but ſome papers are ſaid to be found in her poſſeſſion relative to a plot to deſtroy the Republic, together with letters from a number of emigrants whom ſhe ſupports. Theſe papers have been ſent to the revolutionary tribunal, and ſhe will ſhortly be tried.

December 1.

The number of the priſoners who are now confined in the Luxembourg, is much greater than the public Journals have hitherto announced.

The Ducheſs of Orleans occupies an apartment cloſe to that in which Bazire and Chabot are ſhut up. Among the reſt of the priſoners have been remarked Laborde the Financier, Nicola, the Player, Prince Charles of Heſſe, La Ferte, Levy Mirepoix, a great number of Generals, and the old Marſhal de Mouchy and his wife.

Bazire and Chabot are alone in one aparment; the reſt of the rooms contain ten or twelve priſoners each. Every priſoner has his hammock or ſling-bed, and a ſmall mattraſs, in compariſon no bigger than a puffed pan-cake!

The Rich take care of the poor; they all fraternize; but every priſoner ſhuns and flies from him who was ealled under the ancient government, His Serene Highneſs Prince Charles of Heſſe.

Letters from Angers mention, that L'Eſcure, one of the chiefs of the Royaliſts, died at Fougeres of his wounds. His body has been embalmed, and is drawn by ſtately horſes, richly capariſoned, after the Royal Catholic Army.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

We have received a letter from an officer ſerving in the expedition under the Earl of Morai, from Guernſey, dated the 9th inſt. as follows:

"The Royaliſts are on the coaſt. We ſhall depart immediately to join them. I have not time to give you further particulars.

We have received certain information, that ſince the battles between the Duke of Brunſwick and the French in Deux Ponts, Gen. Wurmſer has defeated the Republican troops in three ſucceſſive engagements, and has put the whole French army in Alſace to the rout.

The laſt accounts from Paris are partilarly intereſting. In the ſittings of the Jacobin Club of the 28th of November, Barrere, the very organ of the committee of public ſafety, was denounced by Balbedas as a man in whom no dependence could be placed.—He repreſented him as a man who only had his own intereſt at heart; he had purchaſed property to the amount of 600,000 livres. This is ſuſpicious. He was a friend of Briſſot, but now appears among the ſupporters of the Mountain; for his maxim is always to be of the ſtrongeſt party. When he had finiſhed, Robertſpierre attempted the defence of Barrere, but found the current of the opinions of the Club too ſtrong againſt his friend, and very wiſely (to eſcape a ſimilar diſgrace) declared he would deſiſt from defending Barrere, and defend no one, leſt he ſhould be involved in their fate. The Club determined that Barrere's conduct ſhould ſome future day be taken into conſideration.

Robertſpierre, in the courſe of the ſitting, read a letter to Briſſot from one of his illuſtrious friends in London, in which he laments his being arreſted, and threatens Danton, Robertſpierre, and others, in caſe they perſecute Briſſot, that he will write to the bankers of Genoa and Amſterdam, and ſtop the promiſed loan of 17 millions which he had obtained for them. Robertſpierre alſo read another letter from the French Princes to himſelf, expreſſing their approbation of his conduct, and their knowledge of his opinion reſpecting the reſtoration of Monarchy, and requeſting him to hold himſelf in readineſs to deliver the city of Paris to the Prince de Cobourg when he ſhould reach the vicinity of that place. However, Robertſpierre, aſſured the club, that theſe letters were wrote in Paris by the enemies of the Republic, and that he would take the greateſt care to unravel the plot, and bring the guilty to juſtice.

The wife of Rabaud St. Etienne, lately arreſted, in a fit of deſpair threw herſelf into a well and was drowned.

A letter from Preſburg, dated Nov. 7, ſays, "The Turkiſh Ambaſſador ſent by the Grand Signior to the Court of London is already arrived at Hermanſtadt in Tranſylvania."

On Monday laſt arrived at Plymouth, in the Severn ſhip of war, Major-General Clarke, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth-Dock, December 9.

"Came in the Rattler Cutter, Lieutenant Winn, tender to Lord Howe's fleet; but can give no account of the fleet, as ſhe parted them ten days ſince.

"11th. Arrived the Cleopatra of Philadelphia, from Hambro' with hemp and bale goods, taken by a French man-of-war of 80 guns, and re-taken yeſterday about 20 leagues ſouth-weſt of Scilly, by the Culloden, Sir Thomas Rich, Bart. Commander, as ſhe was ſteering for Breſt. The Culloden has gone in queſt of the French man-of-war. There is ſomething myſterious in the French capturing this ſhip, as ſhe was bound to Philadelphia.—They muſt be in want of theſe goods—or that ſhe is a French-American—or that they have made war againſt the whole world, and have now boldly come forth to declare it."

At length ſomething in the ſhape of a regular communication from Lord Howe has been received. The Oreſtes ſloop of war is arrived at Plymouth, which left the Grand Fleet off Scilly on the 6th inſtant. By this ſhip we learn, that the French fleet, ſeen by Lord Howe on the 18th ult. eſcaped during that night, and has not been ſince ſeen by his Lordſhip.

Letters received from Nantz, dated the 27th of October, confirm the taking of the iſland of Noirmontier (near the mouth of the Loire) by the royaliſts of La Vendee. Thus they hope to receive ſuccours from Englaud.

The ſame letters mention, that the column of Royaliſts, which paſſed the Loire at Varade, carried off its artillery, ammunition, and baggage, without the ſmalleſt loſs, and that they intended to go from Laval towards Lower Bretagne and St. Malo, where a formidable party waits only for their appearance to declare themſelves.

Twelve thouſand republicans, coming from La Vandee, have paſſed the bridges for Nantz on their way to Rennes, to give the royaliſts battle.

The earl of Yarmouth, in his laſt diſpatch, informs us, that on the 25th ult. the left wing of the French were completely routed; and that the next day but one the Auſtrians were attacked on every ſide.

If the immediate conſequence of completely routing the French be a general attack on the victorious army, it would be much wiſer policy to leave them alone.

November 30.

By letters from an officer at Toulon we learn, that Gen. O'Hara carried with him from Gibraltar, one thouſand troops. The force at Toulon was eighteen thouſand men on the 1ſt inſt. and great reinforcements were daily expected from the different allied powers.

Lord Mulgrave, before he was ſuperſeded in the chief command at Toulon, ſent a flag of truce to Gen. La Poype, reſpecting the exchange of a Britiſh officer that had been taken priſoner. The officer who went was blindfolded at the diſtance of four miles from the French head-quarters. Having reached them he was conducted into a houſe, and told that he would ſoon ſee the General. Shortly after he was conducted to Gen. La Poype, who behaved to him with great politeneſs; but there were preſent ſix Commiſſioners from the National Convention, who were ill-looking, vulgar, and rude in their manners. The General very politely made tea in the evening for the Britiſh officer; but the Commiſſioners would not leave them alone for one moment, doubtful of the principles of their General, becauſe he diſplayed the courteſy of a gentleman. When the officer came away, La Poype mounted him on one of his beſt horſes; and he was eſcorted back to the French advanced poſts blindfolded as before.

Extract of a letter from Deux-Ponts, November 17.

"For ſome days paſt a movement has been remarked among the Pruſſians, which made us ſuſpect ſome ſecret expedition.—A great number of ſcaling-ladders, ropes iron levers, hatchets and axes, &c. were bro't to this city and its environs. Laſt night the ſecret was unravelled: we were awakened by a dreadful cannonade, which laſted from one o'clock till near ſix in the morning. About 9 it was reported that the Pruſſians had carried Bitſche by aſſault. The cannonade recommenced towards noon, increaſed conſtantly, and ſeemed to draw nearer. We then began to doubt the truth of the report, eſpecially when we ſaw a great number of people arrive at the ſame time, who had fled from the environs of the river Blies. At laſt we were informed, that the Pruſſians had certainly attempted to take Bitſche by ſtorm, but that they had not ſucceeded. This rouſed the courage of the French, who immediately attacked the corps of Pruſſians near Blieſcaſtle; but, by a movement of the duke of Brunſwick they are in danger of being entirely cut off."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 20.

"To the heads of the accuſation againſt Manuel, before mentioned, the following may be added:

"That he plotted the fatal buſineſs of the 2d and 3d of September with Petion; that he encouraged the aſſaſſins; that with Petion he projected the robbery of the jewel office; that he wiſhed for a copy of the reſolutions relative to the late king, and his confinement in the Temple, for the ſole purpoſe of tranſmitting the ſame to the king of Pruſſia whilſt he was in Champagne, that he endeavored to obtain for the Preſident of the Convention (whilſt Petion was in the chair) the Caſtle of the Thuil-

leries for his residence, a guard of honor to attend him, and the title of President of France given him; that when Capet was condemned he quitted the Convention that he might not be present at the transaction; and that he always treated the Mountain as if they were villains and Anarchists, and in consequence resigned his seat in the Convention.

"In the sessions of the Convention of the 21st inst. it was decreed, that a stone should be placed at the entrance of every burying ground, with this inscription, "*Here is the Abode of Peace and Eternal Sleep.*".

PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 21.

This morning anchored at Glouceſter point, ſeven ſail of inward bound veſſels, among which, are two ſhips.

Extract of a letter from Providence, February 10, 1794.

"At this diſtance from the great head of the nation, we can only enquire what Congreſs are about? What news do *they* believe—York is taken by this time *we* preſume. Congreſs ſo believed it, that "they could not keep in their ſitting." What ſay the wits? Thoſe wicked wits of Connecticut—they may laugh—but really 'tis no laughing matter. However, Congreſs are not camels yet, nor is the floor too hot for them, whatever it may be—Warm words we may fairly expect—the views of parties appear to be ſo directly oppoſite, and not being all grounded on a love of peace, or an enquiry after what is beſt, we may not expect to ſee them ſatisfied with a deciſion.

"At this diſtance the main object on one ſide ſeems to be to get us into a hobble, and then unhorſe the preſent adminiſtration and jump in themſelves.

"We hear daily complaints that Congreſs are a great body of wiſe men, aſſembled to get money and do nothing. The people at large here have no conception that they can ſpend two months in talking without coming to a vote. The general aſſembly of this ſtate, never ſit more than a week at a ſeſſion—and if they had the affairs of the univerſe to regulate, they would do it in that time. If right, well—if not, they can alter it next time. With this habit of diſpatch, it can hardly be expected that we ſhould wait quietly two months to hear that Congreſs had begun. They have made one act—but even this is found fault with. It is ſaid we are like the Frenchman, who in a ſcrabble ſwore he would have another hem to his ruffle, and in the very ſcrabble loſt his ſhirt.—When the Algerines, and others who act like them, have got our veſſels, to comfort us, we are told we ſhall hereafter wear two more ſtripes upon them. The diſtreſs of parents and others (and there are many of them here) who have friends in reach of the Algerines, is not to be deſcribed. I ſhall only ſay they are very impatient for ſpirited and effectual meaſures.

"The body of the people think the wheels move ſlowly. They are not fully ſenſible of the weight they carry—and they have but little to talk about. Have you no ſpare tubs to throw out, to keep our ſpeculative politicians at bay? Can't you propoſe to alter the Conſtitution?—Suppoſe an amendment was to be made relating to the poor—that Congreſs ſhould have power to make a general law of ſettlements. It would ſet us all a talking, and probably would be agreed to—It certainly would be right.

"We want Congreſs ſhould foretell exactly the day when the wars in Europe will end—Whether we ſhall be hurt by them, or not—What ſort of a government France will eſtabliſh—When Great-Britain will ſtop payment, and the king flee to America for ſafety—What ſort of treaties the United States will form with all the world—and when their glory will ſo dazzle the benighted inhabitants of the eaſtern hemiſphere, that they will look to them for light in the political world, as they do to the meridian ſun for light in the natural world?"

SENATE of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.—February 19th 1794.

The trial of John Nicholſon, Eſq. Comptroller General of the ſtate, came on this day in the Senate Chamber, and was poſtponed until the 26th inſtant, conformably to the requeſt of the Attorney General, and of Mr. Lewis, one of the council for Mr. Nicholſon.

THEATRICALS.

Wedneſday evening the Tragedy of ISABELLA, with the Opera of ROSINA, were acted at the *New Theatre* with univerſal applauſe—and afforded another occaſion of paſſing the warmeſt encomiums on the judgment and zeal diſplayed by the Manager during his tranſ-atlantic miſſion. It is proper to commend, only when merit is diſplayed; and we hazard nothing in awarding the tribute of praiſe on the performances of this evening.

Do we ſay too much, by ſuggeſting that the Manager himſelf is improved in his theatric career? Mrs. *Whitlock* in ISABELLA, was the prototype of Mrs. *Siddons*—the juſteſt ideas of tragic powers were realized in the part aſſigned to Mrs. *Whitlock*. We ſaw with pleaſure Mr. *Whitlock* in the character of *Count Baldwin*—his merits as an actor have been ſo long eſtabliſhed, that no other praiſe need be added, than the ſatisfaction felt on his re-appearance as a volunteer of the ſock and buſkin. Mr. *Fennell* has long been known to fame—he ſtands unrivalled in his caſt of tragic characters—when ſeen in *Othello*, which we hope will be ere long, he will ſhew what the author meant.—Mr. *Moreton* is a native of this country—we view with ſatisfaction ſo promiſing a bud of riſing merit in the new world.

We have already ſpoken of the other characters—occaſionally we ſhall hazard a hint. 'not meaning to offend."

The frequent hallooing of the gentlemen who inhabit that part y'clept the Paradiſe—ſhews not mirth, but betrays folly—be charitable good gentlemen—they only are deaf who cannot hear.

OBSERVER—No. I.

MR. FENNO,

I have been an attentive obſerver at the *New Theatre*, and, as an American, I cannot withhold an honeſt expreſſion of thanks to the Managers for their *exertions and taſte*, in giving us a Theatre, *equal*, in point of accommodation and elegance, to moſt, and *ſecond*, to very few in Europe.

The Orcheſtra, when compared with thoſe that are trans-atlantic, will not ſuffer by the compariſon in any reſpect, and in accuracy of *time*, may be ſaid to ſtand unrivalled.

Every American of *ſcience* and *taſte*, muſt do violence to the better feelings of his heart, in ſuppreſſing his applauſe for each perſon who has yet appeared on the ſtage.

Americans have not been witneſſes of Tragedy, until Mrs. *Whitlock* perſonified Tragedy itſelf, in the character of ISABELLA:—For, as to the performers, we have heretofore ſeen in this country, it may be ſaid—

"A ſubſtitute ſhines brightly as a King,
"Until a King be by—and then his ſtate
"Empties itſelf, as doth an inland brook
"Into the main of waters."

The performance of the Epithalamium in the 3d act of the Tragedy, was a ſpecimen of great judgment in the diſpoſition of the parts, and the execution was prodigious.—We ſeemed to drop "*this* "*muddy veſture of decay*," and hear the muſic of the Spheres—

"Which in their motions like the Angels ſung,
"Still quiring to the young ey'd Cherubims."

Mr. *Darly's* muſical powers, are aſtoniſhingly great.

Mr. *Fennell* in Tragedy, Meſſrs. *Wignell*, *Francis* and *Green*, Mrs. *Warrel* and Mrs. *Broadhurſt*, in Comic and Muſical parts, deſerve particular encomiums.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boſton, to his friend in this city, dated January 25th, 1794.

"There has lately been erected in this place, a Club which calls itſelf the "Conſtitutional Society," and are denominated by others, the "Jacobin Club." They have publiſhed their Articles, which are in ſhort hand, a declaration of their right and their intention, to inſpect the conduct of the Federal Government, and kick as much duſt in its eyes as poſſible. It is compoſed of members united by no other bond than diſcontent, and are pricked on the right ſide, by the ſharp ſpur of poverty, or on the left, by the crooked ſpur of ambition. It is a great political Brothel where hacknied Bawds corrupt ignorant virtue, and young ſinners are confirmed by hardened offenders. The unavoidable diſtempers of the place are as yet confined to its nocturnal viſitants, but let "this fire in the blood" once become univerſal, and its contagion will become more dangerous than the Philadelphia fever, and occaſion more Phlebotomy, a million drops for one, than if every inhabitant of that city had been a patient of Dr. Ruſh. Not a man of note, or of character, has, I believe joined it as yet, except one or two hair-brained politicians, to whom this is the dernier reſort for fame. They have prevailed on William Cooper, an old honeſt whig of '75, the moſt reſpectable member of their body, to ſign as Preſident pro-tem; but the well meaning whig is antiquated. The faculty for oppoſition is the only power that has not quitted him; and this he has ſo long domeſticated, that he will turn it out of doors, but with his dying breath. Indeed this deſcription may ſerve as a general characteriſtic of all theſe aſſociates. The dupes of the Society are much more numerous than its villains. Whatever temporary trouble it may occaſion the Federaliſts, I think it can do but little hurt. The people of America are too enlightened to be miſled, and too wary to be ſurprized. They realize too ſtrongly the perfection of their preſent freedom; and their ſagacity will be as ſecure a guard againſt the craft, as their reſolution was againſt the force of its enemies. I am told there is a ſimilar inſtitution in Philadelphia—Give us its outlines. Are you a member? &c. &c.

Two French gentlemen arrived in town this day, from Baltimore—one of whom, we hear, is Mr. FAUCHET, the new Miniſter. They waited on the Secretary of State about one o'clock.

The conteſted election of Mr. Gallatin was under conſideration in the Senate of the United States yeſterday and this day. Further proceeding in the buſineſs was poſtponed till to-morrow.

We hear that a veſſel loaded by the French government with 300 pipes of brandy is arrived at New-York.

A correſpondent enquires whether the loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the Algerines and piratical privateers, will amount to ſo much as that our Merchants are expoſed to in conſequenee of the embargo on 150 ſail of American veſſels in the ports of France?

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Thurſday, Feb. 20.

In committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union—Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The Naval Armament of the United States, being under conſideration, a motion was made by Mr. Murray, to ſtrike out "*Salt*," and the duty intended to be laid on it, as one of the items reported by the ſelect committee as an object for taxation to complete the armament.

Whereupon a debate commenced, which continued nearly to the hour of adjournment—when the queſtion was put, and 63 members roſe in ſupport of the motion.

The committee proceeded thro' the diſcuſſion of the report—they then roſe and reported ſundry amendments to the houſe—which were laid on the table.

Adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 21, 1794.

Several petitions were read and referred—among which was a petition from ſundry perſons holders of the bills called New Emiſſion money—praying that thoſe bills may be provided for on ſimilar principles with the other evidences of the public debt already funded—Referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The houſe then took into conſideration the report of the committee of the whole relative to the naval armament.

The firſt reſolution being read, which ſtates the naval force neceſſary for the protection of the commerce of the United States againſt the Algerine cruizers; On the queſtion for agreeing to this part of the report, the ayes and noes were called and are as follows:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Armſtrong, Beatty, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourn, Cadwallader, Cobb, Coffin, Coit, Dent, Dexter, Dayton, Fitzſimons, Foſter, Gilbert, Glen, Goodhue, Gordon, Griffin, Hartley, Hillhouſe, Hindman, Holten, Kittera, Latimer, Lee, Malbone, Murray, Scott, Sedgwick, S. Smith, W. Smith, Sprigg, Swift, Talbot, Thatcher, Tracy, Trumbull, Van Alen, Ward, Watts, Winn—43.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Baily, Baldwin, Blount, Carnes, Chriſtie, Claiborne, Coles, Dawſon, Dearborn, Findley, Giles, Gilleſpie, Gilman, Greenup, Gregg, Grove, Harriſon, Heath, Hunter, Locke, Lyman, Macon, Madiſon, M'Dowell, Mebane, Montgomery, Moore, Niles, Nevil, New, Page, Pickens, Preſton, Rutherford, Sherbourne, Smilie, Treadwell, Venable, Walker, Wingate, Winſton—41.

The other reſolutions providing the ways and means, were ſeverally read and agreed to, and the report was then referred to the original committee to prepare and bring in a bill.

A report from the Secretary of war was read, relative to the operation of the law reſpecting invalid penſioners.

In committee of the whole on the appropriation bill,—Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The ſection which authorizes the Preſident of the United States to anticipate the revenue to the amount of by loan was read.

This ſection after ſome debate was negatived.

The committee finiſhed the diſcuſſion of the reſidue of the bill—which was reported to the Houſe—the amendments were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading on Monday next.

A committee was then appointed to enquire into the ſtate of the treaſury, and to report on the expediency of a loan.

Adjourned till Monday.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Feb. 21,
Will be performed, a COMEDY, called

The Dramatiſt,

OR, STOP HIM WHO CAN.

Lord Scratch,	Mr. Bates.
Neville,	Mr. Cleveland.
Floriville,	Mr. Moreton.
Willoughby,	Mr. Green.
Ennui,	Mr. Finch.
Peter,	Mr. Francis.
Vapid (with the Epilogue)	Mr. Chalmers
Miſs Courtney,	Mrs. Francis.
Lady Waitfort,	Mrs. Shaw.
Letty,	Mrs. Rowſon.
Marianne,	Mrs. Marſhall.

End of the Comedy a DANCE, *called the*

HIGHLAND FROLIC.

To which will be added, a *COMIC OPERA*, called the

Flitch of Bacon,

OR, DUNMOW PRIORY.

Juſtice Bembow,	Mr. Warrell
Major Bembow,	Mr. Harwood.
Capt. Greville,	Mr. Marſhall.
Capt. Wilſon,	Mr. Darley.
Tipple,	Mr. Francis.
Eliza,	Miſs Broadhurſt.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, at the corner of Sixth-ſtreet, and at Carr & Co's Muſical Repoſitory, No. 122, Market-ſtreet.

The Doors will be opened at 5 o'clock, and the performances begin at 6 o'clock preciſely.

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

No places can be let in the ſide boxes for a leſs number than eight, nor any places retained after the firſt act.

Vivat Reſpublica.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the 31ſt of laſt month, the ſubſcriber addreſſed a letter to Meſſrs. *Thomas Pearſall & Son*, merchants in New-York, and incloſed therein a bank note, No. 445, for twenty dollars; one ditto, No. 151, for thirty dollars; and one ditto, No. 3,866, for twenty dollars.—He alſo addreſſed a letter to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonſtall*, merchant in New-York, incloſing a bank bill, No. 148, for fifty dollars, indorſed on the back thereof in theſe words—"Pay the within to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonſtall*—*Eben. Huntington.*"—He alſo addreſſed a letter to Meſſrs. *White & Wardell*, merchants in New-York, and incloſed a bank bill for ten dollars, and a draft in favor of ſaid *White & Wardell*, which letters were put in the Poſt-Office on ſaid 31ſt January, to be forwarded to New-York: But by letters received from the Gentlemen to whom they were ſeverally addreſſed, the money was robbed from each letter before delivery.

The Public are requeſted to endeavor a detection of the Villains who committed the above robbery. The bill indorſed, I think was a York bank bill, and ſome others, one or more was of the United States bank, remitted at Philadelphia. Any perſon diſcovering the Thief, and returning the Money, ſhall be entitled to fifty dollars reward.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, 14th Feb. 1794. 3w3taw

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strict-st attention to their best interest, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townsend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

*** Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.*

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the house of *John Thomson*, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary House
AND LOT OF LAND,
IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large stone cistern, and a very commodious stable and coach-house, and a great quantity of the best building stones in the walls of the house, which was formerly built for the residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The situation of this Lot is so well known for its healthiness and beautiful prospect of the Raritan river to the west of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the east, that a further description is unnecessary. The conditions of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will be given to the purchaser, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Esq. President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfactorily secured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,
JAMES PARKER, Register.

Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2aw2m

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,
H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.

January 30. d2m

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND SOLD BY
H. & P. RICE, No. 50, Market-street, also, by BENJAMIN JOHNSON, No. 147, Market-street,
(Price, bound, 6/6½)

Paul and Mary,
An INDIAN STORY.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
The Indian Cottage

From the French of M. de St. PIERRE.

"THE above Stories have been lately published, amongst the works of a very different nature, by M. de St. Pierre, who resided in the country which it describes, and was well acquainted with the principal facts. Its ornaments are the Landscape—the Climate—and the natural history of the Torrid Zone, observed with the eye of Taste, and delineated with the eye of Philosophical knowledge. It is a Pastoral, of which the fable and the machinery may be said to be equally real. To these are added, the pure vein of Moral Instruction, and the Sublime Ideas of M. de St. Pierre."

Feb. 1. d4t

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY
M. Carey, No. 118, *High-street,*
The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the best sense in the world.

THIS little book is written in a stile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all classes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has passed thro three impressions in the eastern states, and many householders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. d1t

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of
Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,
for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

Just Imported,

From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,
And now opening for sale, by
MATHEW CAREY,
At No. 118, *Market street,*
A Large and Valuable
COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.
Priestly on matter and spirit
on christianity
Disney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of essays
Varieof Prussia's works
Calm observer—by Mackintosh
Russell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, superbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural history
Saugnier and Brisson's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagascar
Townsend's travels in Spain
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
History of birds
Philips's history of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
History of France, in 3 vols.
Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's history of Hindostan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's description of Kentucky
Present state of Nova-Scotia
Present state of Hudson's Bay
Preston on masonry
Lavater on physiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's survey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson
Necker on executive power
Kisses of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with superb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Benington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's description of China
Murphy's translation of Tacitus
Godwin on political justice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's sketches of the history of man
Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouse dictionary
Reveries of solitude
Smith's theory of moral sentiments
Stackhouse's history of the bible
Watson's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diseases
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's history of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of physic
Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca
Innes on the muscles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemistry
Armstrong on diseases of children
Quincy's dispensatory
Edinburgh dispensatory
Lewis's dispensatory
Ryan on the asthma
Robertson's treatise on fevers
Lee's botany,
Leake on the viscera
Leake on diseases of women
Nicholson's chemistry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
Monro on diseases of armies
Haller's physiology
Spalanzane's dissertations
London practice of physic
Bell's surgery
Chaptal's chemistry.

Peale's Museum,

HAS Lately received a number of articles; among which are the following: That remarkable bird called the Cut-water, or scissars-bill; The Avosette, commonly called the Shoe-maker, because of its bill resembling a crooked awl—The Long-legs, commonly called the Black-bet, having perhaps the longest legs, in proportion to the size of the bird, of any of the feathered tribe—The Storm-finch, commonly called mother Cary's chicken—The Sea-swallow, and various Gulls; besides a variety of Cranes, Curlews, Snipes, &c.

The scull of a Whale and one of its Vertebres.

An Indian hatchet made of chrystal: It is curious that those uninformed wild people, having very little knowledge of the arts, and being ignorant even of the existence of iron and steel, should be able to form such hard substances into fanciful forms as this, and other Indian manufactures now in the Museum.

A lignified Quince: The specimen shews what a remarkable effect a dry warm situation has on fruit. It is now about 8 years since it was gathered; and it was a real quince, now become wood, at least in appearance.

Presented by Mrs. Manson of Charlestown, S. C.—a tool used by the Otaheitans in making their bark cloth, by pounding the bark on this instrument of wood, it produces the ribs which resemble threads: the perfectly straight and equal lines made in this extreme hard wood, by men without the use of iron, are curious & wonderful.

Also, a rope made of grass, part of the rigging of a vessel of Kamskatka.

Presented by Dr. Hall, of Lewis-town, a Squib in spirits: when this fish was found, a number of stones were appended to strings or ligaments that projected from the front of its head, which occasioned a conjecture, as it is not furnished with sufficient fins to resist the violence of the tide and currents, that it fastened with these ligaments on whatever it found at the bottom; so that the stones answered the purpose of anchors and the ligaments of a glutinous sticky nature, that of cables. Some of the stones are in the same phial.

A collection of Minerals and other Fossils are now displayed in drawers covered with glass and in a mode which will secure them from derangement. To each specimen are affixed references to a book of descriptions. This management of specimens of the Fossil kingdom, renders this part of the Museum very convenient and satisfactory, and great attention will be paid to the systematical order of them, and in making the necessary essays of each: Also in giving in a concise manner, the various uses they are applied to; thereby rendering them the more interesting to the public.

A Living Elk, of 2 years old, is just received. By the account which monsr. Buffon gives of the Elk, it appears that he was not acquainted with this American animal; he particularly omits all notice of the curious apertures adjoining the eyes of this Elk.

George Bringhurst,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaises, kittereens, windsor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phæton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages fold on Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all persons interested, are desired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL persons who have any demands against the Estate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the Subscriber, Attorney to the Administratrix of said Estate: And all persons who stand indebted to said Estate, are requested to settle with him *immediately*; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the first day of December next, will otherwise render it necessary for him to commence suits against them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney
to the Administratrix.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B. The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requested to insert this in their respective newspapers, and forward their accounts for the same, to J. M

Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

THE Trustees of an Academy, or any individual wishing to engage a person to superintend the Education of youth, in the course of studies usually adopted in Academies, or any branch of business requiring similar qualifications, may open a communication with a person willing to be employed a few years (for a generous compensation) by writing (letters to be post paid) to Mr. JOHN FENNO, Philadelphia.

☞ *Printers to the Southward would possibly oblige some of their friends, by inserting the foregoing a few times in their papers.*

February 8. d1w

TO BE SOLD,

THE Fount of *LONG PRIMER* on which the Gazette of the United States was lately printed. The Fount will weigh about Three Hundred Pounds. The price is Twenty Cents per pound.

Enquire of the EDITOR.

JAMAICA, ss.

An Act for giving validity in this Island to Probates to be taken, by certain Officers in the United States of America, of Deeds to be there executed, and also to Exemplifications of Wills there proved.

WHEREAS, since the separation from the crown of Great-Britain of the late colonies, now called the United States of America, great inconveniences have arisen to many of his Majesty's subjects occasionally residing in those States, for want of a legal provision respecting the probates and acknowledgments of deeds executed in the said States, and intended to operate in this island: For remedy whereof, we, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly of this your Majesty's island of Jamaica, humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That, from and immediately after the passing of this act, any conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed whatsoever, which shall be hereafter executed in any of the United States of America, and shall be proved by a subscribing witness, or acknowledged by the party or parties, before any of his Majesty's Consuls or Vice-Consuls residing in any of those States, or before the Chief Justice of any of the said States, or before the Chief Justice or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the said United States, and certified under the seal of any of the said States, or the seal of the said United States, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law as if such conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed, had been respectively proved or acknowledged before a Judge of any court of record in this island; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding:—Provided always, That in all cases wherein the right or property of any woman under coverture is intended to be conveyed, she shall be examined separate and apart from her husband, by the Judge who attests the probate, and the said examination shall be certified in like manner as is practised in Great-Britain or in this Island.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the probate of any last will and testament, taken before any officer authorized to take probates of wills in any of the said States, and exemplified under the seal of the State where such probate shall have been taken, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law, as if such probate had been taken before the ordinary of this island; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Passed the Assembly this 12th day of November, 1793.
WILLIAM BLAKE, *Speaker.*
Passed the Council, this 14th November, 1793.
G. ATKINSON, *Cl. Council.*
I consent, this 6th December, 1793.
ADAM WILLIAMSON.
Vera copia extur. G. ATKINSON, *Sec.*

*** The American Printers are requested to publish this act in their several newspapers.

☞ *Terms of Subscription for this Gazette, are* Six Dollars *per annum—to be paid half-yearly. Subscriptions of persons who reside at a distance from the city, to be twelve months in advance, or payment to be guaranteed at the place of publication.*

Advertisements of one square, or less, inserted four times for One Dollar—*once, for* Fifty Cents—*and continuations at* Twenty Cents *each—those of greater length in proportion. Favors in this line, and Subscriptions, will be gratefully received at the Office in South Fourth-street, five doors north of the Indian Queen*

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